THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1892. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth St Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL

WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS Daily per week, by carrier. Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier. 20 cts WEEKLY. Reduced Rates to Clubs. Suscribe with any of our numerous agents, or send

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House, CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of BT. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit

THE nomination of Mr. Matthews was a Gray victory. THE 10 per cent. contingent did pretty

As a Democratic boss, the Evening News does not appear to be in it.

well at the convention.

THE 10 per cent. downed the 90 per cent. on the nomination for Governor.

WE think Isaac P. Gray's name will be presented to the Chicago convention. MR. SHANKLIN talked too much with his mouth and wrote too much in his

EDITOR MORSS is doubtless convinced that Isaac Pusey Gray is a bigger man than Sim Coy.

SENATOR TURPIE's thin, nasal voice is sadly out of place in a large hall. It is a parlor voice.

* THE Indianapolis Sentinel and Evansville Courier did not get their candidate for Governor.

PERHAPS it was a Cleveland convention, but it did not nominate a Cleveland man for Governor.

Mr. Matthews announced himself as not the candidate of any faction, but he is a Gray man all the same.

GOVERNOR GRAY smiled all over his face while the convention was going

wild over the nomination of Matthews. WE told you so. The platform begins by reaffirming "our devotion to the time-honored principles of our historic

THE 10 per cent. carried pretty much everything in yesterday's convention. Is it possible the Democratic is a party of minority rule?

THE first head-stone erected in Gov. Gray's grave-yard bears the inscription, "Sacred to the memory of John Gilbert Shanklin."

COLONEL SHANKLIN has learned by this time that it is not safe for a candidate to tread where an editor may walk and talk with safety.

HON. J. GILBERT SHANKLIN does not wear much hair on the top of his head, but there was enough to enable Isaac Pusey Gray to lift his scalp.

Ex-GOVERNOR GRAY is not particularly strong in manipulating primaries, but he does fairly well when a State convention is to be managed.

THE more the 90 per cent. Cleveland division of the party thinks of the way it has been "done up" by the other 10 per cent. the more it doesn't like it.

THE Sentinel can now revise it opinion that ex-Governor Gray missed a great opportunity when he declined to make the Stuffed's boom unanimous.

THE result of yesterday's convention proves that the Democratic State committee knew what it was about when it voted, 8 to 3, against inviting the Stuffed to be present.

THE News had a beautiful programme made out to run the convention by, but the committee kicked it full of holes the night before. What's the use of trying to be a Democratic organ, anyway?

Your Uncle Isaac may have only ten-per-cent. contingent, but he managed to handle his forces as if they were five times as strong. Brer Shanklin finds at last that your Uncle Isaac is not to be sneczed at.

REV. MR. TALMAGE advises opening the world's fair on Sunday for moral purposes only. But does Mr. Talmage know of any immoral purposes connected with the fair? If so, let him disclose his knowledge at once.

THIRTY delegates from Indiana, nineteen of whom have declared for Gray for President, and all of whom have declared Cleveland the "logical" candidate for the same office, will be one of the political novelties on exhibition in Chicago in the month of June.

ACCORDING to the News, the Gray men were the bunco steerers and the Clevelandites the bunco steered. Nice names for a would-be organ to be applying to the party it is tied to merely because it cannot lead the party around by the nose.

SENATOR TELLER, who is not in harsilver question, closed his long speech in favor of free-silver coinage by solemnly declaring that "if there was an atentagonism to silver the four silver- round after round of applause from to come. Governor Gray has a long New York World.

be able to act in co-operation with the Eastern Republicans in the Senate, or any other body." The four silver-producing States have a right to stand up and be counted, but they can hardly expect to dictate the policy of the Republican party on the silver question. Senator Teller's presumption in assuming to speak for the four silver-producing States was promptly rebuked by Senator Sanders, of Montana, who declared that so far as that State was concerned Mr. Teller's remarks were a misfit.

MR. BYNUM'S TRIBUTE TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Sentinel publishes an interview with Representative Bynum, in which

If Cleveland is not nominated the Democratic party may as well abandon the contest at the start. The Republican party has always commanded the support of the conservative business interests of this country. This element is more powerful to-day than ever before in our history. Great commercial interests have grown up within the last few years, involving the investment of millions of dollars, the operators of which care nothing for politics so that they can be assured of a stable and honest administration of affairs. Cleve-land, by his courage and boldness since his retirement, as well as when in office, has become the idol of all these interests.

Mr. Bynum is a strong Cleveland man and has been doing a good deal of traveling and talking for the Great Stuffed during the last few weeks. Making due allowance for his enthusiasm, the foregoing extract contains some interesting admissions.

Mr. Bynum says "if Cleveland is not nominated the Democratic party may as well abandon the contest at the start." This is not merely a slap at Gray, but it rules out Hill, Gorman, Carlisle, Morrison, Palmer-in fact, all Democrats except Cleveland. It is an admission that the Democratic party cannot hope to succeed on the strength of its principles, even when led by one of its ablest men, and that its only hope of success lies in nominating Cleveland. This whittles the case down to a pretty fine point. And why does Mr. Bynum think Cleveland can succeed where all others would fail? Not because he is a more pronounced or able representative of Democratic principles, but because, in the opinion of Mr. Bynum, he can get the support of the conservative busi-

ness classes of the country. The Journal calls particular attention

to this statement of Mr. Bynum: The Republican party has always comnanded the support of the conservative business interests of this country. This element is more powerful to-day than ever before in our history. Great commercial interests have grown up within the last few years, involving the investment of millions of dollars, the operators of which care nothing for politics, so that they can be assured of a stable and honest administration of affairs.

We venture the assertion that no higher tribute was ever paid to the Republican party than this by a Democratic Congressman. If it is true, as Mr. Bynum says, that "the Republican party has always commanded the support of the conservative business interests of | due by virtue of it, this class of claim this country," and that those who represent these interests "care nothing for | them. politics so that they can be assured of a stable and honest administration of affairs," it follows, of course, that the Republican party has had the support of the conservative business men of the country because they believe that is the way to secure "a stable and honest administration of affairs." This claim has often been made for the Republican party, and rightly, too, but we doubt if it was ever before frankly admitted by | for any great Democrat who aspires to a prominent Democrat. It does not matter that Mr. Bynum goes on to claim that Mr. Cleveland "has become the idol of these interests," and that he can now command their support. His admission stands that the Republican party has always received their support because it is believed to represent 'a stable and honest administration of

Mr. Bynum thinks that Cleveland, and he alone of all Democrats, can be elected President, because he alone of all Democrats can draw away from the Republican party, where it naturally belongs, the support of the conservative business classes. But Mr. Cleveland is a Democrat and represents his party. If the conservative business interests of the country have, as Mr. Bynum says, always supported the Republican party, because it represents honest and stable government, why should they support Mr. Cleveland or any other representative of a party which they distrust? They will not do it. They will continue to support the party which represents stable and honest government, no matter whom the opposite party may nom-

DEMOCRATIO DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the Democratic party never appeared to better advantage than in the management of yesterday's convention and the proceedings preliminary to it. The Gray-Cleveland contest had caused a great deal of feeling. and the factions were about ready to come to blows. The unusually large attendance at the convention was mainly due to the excitement growing out of this contest. Democrats came up from all parts of the State expecting to see big fight in the convention, and many of the delegates expected to take part in it. There were several contesting delegations, and the contestants were breathing out dire threats of what they would do if they were not recognized But these and all other matters in controversy were settled by the party bosses on the day and night before the convention, and all the convention had to do was to shut its eyes and approve what had been done. The wildest horse that ever was subdued could not become more docile under the controlling influence of a professional horse-tamer than this convention of fire-eating and firebreathing Democrats did under the hypnotic spell of the party bosses. When the party whip was cracked the convention recognized the sound and what it meant at once. To hear was mony with the Republican party on the | to obey. There were scores of delegates on the floor, Cleveland men and Grav men, who, when they entered the hall, were determined not to submit to the tempt made at the Minneapolis conven- | compromise resolution agreed on by the tion to place the Republican party in | bosses, yet when it was read there was

producing States would not hereafter | both factions, and it was adopted witha dissenting voice. The dirty clothes had all been washed the night before. The dead had been put out of sight and the wounded sent to hospital. Nothing remained but for the convention to approve what had been done without asking any questions or raising meekness as to suggest that it would fain have kissed the hand that cracked the party whip.

This is the kind of discipline that makes the Democratic party a compact mass of straight voters. There is no such discipline in the Republican party. and could not be, for the simple reason that Republicans are not built that way. The cracking of the party whip in the hands of bosses, which, in the Democratic party, is a signal for submission, is, in the Republican party, a signal for rebellion. Democratic party discipline is only practicable in the Democratic

A SAMPLE MEASURE.

During the Friday evening session of the House one of the bills to remove the charge of desertion came up for consideration. The report showed that the applicant enlisted in August, 1862, in New York regiment; that in June, 1863, he got a furlough of ten days to visit his sick wife; that, on its expiration, he applied for an extension, but was informed by the surgeon of his regiment that he had better return to his command as soon as possible; that this advice so frightened him that he went to Michigan and then to Canada, and that in September, 1864, he came back and enlisted in a New York cavalry regiment under an assumed name, and was discharged in June, 1865. The record further shows that while he was enrolled with this cavalry regiment he was on detached service until hostilities were over. That is, this applicant for an honorable discharge and a pension appropriation deserted from his regiment in the Army of the Potomac before the battle of Gettysburg and remained in Canada during the bloody campaigns which ended before Sept. 30, 1864, when under an assumed name, he enlisted, for a big bounty, in a cavalry regiment.

The bill was discussed at length, during which the man was stigmatized as a "bounty-jumper," and, after being amended so that no pay, emolument or pension shall become due by virtue of it, was laid aside in committee of the whole, "with the favorable recommendation disagreed to," and the bill was tabled by the House. This may end it so far as this bill, which has no merit, is concerned, or it may not. There are fourteen hundred bills similar to this to the hands of the House military committee. As this bill was reported from that committee, with the recommendation that it be passed, it is not improbable that some of them may get through Nevertheless, if such bills contain the proviso that no pension shall become ants will have no further interest in

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

The Georgia campaign committee headed by ex-Senator Brown and Senator Colquitt, has issued an address to the Democrats of that State calling attention to the superlative merits of David B. Hill. After telling what truly great man he is, it casually remarks that "We have no harsh words the presidency, for we believe that the policy of denunciation of great Democratic leaders is unwise, unjust and dangerous, and that it should be left to the Republicans." This is a side swipe at the Cleveland organs which have so indiscreetly and indiscriminately indulged in abuse of Hill. The address then continues:

We believe that judgment and policy alike demand that the standard-bearer chosen should be David B. Hill. It is of the utmost importance to Democracy and to the cause of good government that it presidential election. To lose New York Electoral College there will be electors. One hundred and ninety-nine of these, not including the votes from lows | stories. and six from Michigan, come from States certainly Republican. Concede to the Democrats the votes of the South. Indiana, Connecticut, Iowa and New Jersey, and six votes from Michigan, and the Democratic candidate, without New York, would have only 209 votes, or fourteen less than the number necessary to elect. If the Demo-cratic party carries New York success 18

assured. Without it failure is certain. This seems to be a tolerably forcible argument, but the Clevelandites hear without heeding, and go on with the determination to nominate their candidate without regard to New York. As a result, they are having "harmony" in large doses of the sort that the Indiana Democracy is now loaded with-a kind that is likely to break out into violent eruption at any moment. The situation is very distressing to level-headed Democrats, but not quite so much so to Republican on-lookers.

THE Democratic convention was a respectable one, as political conventions go. In composition and material it was fully up to the average of State conventions, and was a fairly representative body of men. It was neither turbulent nor disorderly, as many expected it to be. While this was largely due to the fact that the party bosses used every possible precaution against trouble by taking much of the convention's work out of its hands and putting all the firebrands out of reach, the fact remains that it was in the main an orderly convention.

The ticket embraces all the present Democratic State officers except Secretary of State Matthews, who is nominated for Governor. The worst thing that can be said against the ticket is that it is Democratic. It is as strong as the party, and Republicans should know by this time what that means. It can be beaten, but Republicans should not deceive themselves by sapposing it is a weak ticket.

THE opening skirmish of the Cleveland-Gray contest has been fought, and there is a temporary suspension of hostilities, but the fight is not ended. Such political fights leave lasting scars and deep resentments, and the results of this one will be felt in Indiana for some time

memory, and he will not soon forget the leaders of the movement to turn him down. He has no reason to feel ashamed of the result, having captured two-thirds of the delegation and dictated the nomination of Governor. He will now proceed to open a black-list and establish a grave-yard for the reception of any doubts, and this it did with such | the remains of those whom he will dispose of at his leisure. The sequences of this fight will be felt in the Democratic party many years.

A DEMOCRATIC exchange charges President Harrison with selecting officeholders who can work the offices in his interest without getting found out. It is not so much the "working," but the not being able to find him out that the organs are kicking about. If the Democratic press keeps on it will make Mr. Harrison out a positive genius.

Two men fought in the courts of Kansas City, Kan., over the possession of a dog worth \$1.50, until the costs amounted to \$500. Unthinking people may pronounce them foolish, but it is just such devotion to supposed rights, regardless of cost, that makes nations respected.

"In the interests of peace and harmony" Isaac Pusey Gray was given three of the four delegates at large. In the face of this the Cleveland end of the party cannot well lay its hand on its heart and declare that the delegation is solid for Grover.

THE Democratic platform declares that "the autonomy of the States should be jealously guarded." The average Democrat is awfully jealous of "the autonomy of the States," but it would puzzle 90 per cent, of them to tell what

A GENTLEMAN in Texas, who has been convicted of murdering his mother, is to be put on trial for killing his aunt. The New York plan, of subjecting the condemned to from two to five executions, would seem to fit his case exactly.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: A Democratic tinner in this city (Shelbyville) has asserted that the price of tin-plate, used in vanced nearly \$3 per box since the passage of

the McKinley law; is it so! It is not. The best test is the figures received at the custom-house on the British invoices. In March, 1892, a firm in Cincin nati imported 216,000 pounds of ordinary plate, the price of which was 2.87 cents i pound, or \$2.56 per box of 108 pounds, in London. In March, 1891, three months before the McKinley law went into operation, the same firm imported about the same quantity, paying, in London, 3.67 cents a pound, or \$3,96 per box of 10 pounds. The present duty is 2.2 cents a pound, which, on a box of 108 pounds, is \$2.371/2, which, added to the London price of \$2.56 per box, makes \$4.9312. The duty before the McKinley law was 1 cent a pound, which would be \$1.08 on a box. Add \$1.08, the duty, to \$3.96, the London price before the McKinley law was in force, and the cost of a box of the same kind of plates at that time was \$5.04, or 101/2 cents more than under the McKinley law. At the meeting of the Western Canuers' Association in Chicago, in February, a can-maker gave the price of the plates used by him in that city as \$5.85 in January against \$5.20 a year earlier. In other words, there is little difference in the price before and after the McKinley law, the British manufacturer paying the additional duty. When the Mc-Kinley law was first enacted the price was put up, but long before it came into force, last July, the price tumbled, and has de-

clined since that time. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Will you publish a few facts as to Richard Harding Davis, regarding his life, his literary work, etcl Also, kindly say if the author Re becca Harding Davis is a relative of the above named man.

Richard Harding Davis began his literary career as a reporter on a Philadelphia paper. His father, L. Clark Dayis, has been connected with the Philadelphia press for many years, and his mother, Rebecca Harding Davis, has done much journalistic and literary work. The son varied his newspaper work by writing short stories, which found place in leading magazines. Two or three years ago he went to New York, and, after a few months' service on one of the daily papers there, was made managing editor of should carry New York in the next | Harper's Weekly, which position he still holds, though he is at present acting correspondent on a long Western trip. He has recently published a volume of short

To the Editor of the Indianaporis Journal: Please give sketch of James Whitcomb Riley, or tell me where I could get information concerning his life and works. INQUIRER. A biographical sketch of Mr. Riley, written by Prot. John C. Ridpath, was pub lished in the February number of the Philadelphia Book News. The greater part of this article was copied in the Daily Journal

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. For Sunday Use.

Watts-Isn't it rather annoying for you folks to have that saloon in the same block with you Potts-Yes, a little. But you ought to see how nicely they have fixed up the alley.

Per Contra. "I wonder if the saying always holds true that no man is a hero to his valeti" "Couldn't say. There is no doubt, though that Choilie's valet is a hero to him."

Complete Reformation. "Mudge does not look on the wine when it is red any more, does hel' "Look upon the wine when it is red! He won't even look upon the rum when it is bay."

Clearly Untrue. "What do you think of that artist who painted cobwebs on his ceiling so truthfully that the hired girl wore herself into an attack of nervou prostration trying to sweep them down?" "There may have been such an artist, but nev

er such a hired girl." Possibly. "Tommy's grammar, or lack of it, rather, 19 becoming simply shocking," said Mrs. Figg. "Where on earth do you suppose he picked up such vulgarism as 'busted?'" "It is just possible," said Mr. Figg, musingly "that he caught that from me."

Due to the McKinley Law. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Is it the McKinley bill that has started a business boom in New England? The Maine Farmer says: "Maine is alive with the hum of many industries, and still the march is onward. New woolen mills, new pulp mills, new cotton mills, creameries, condensed milk factories, and so forth, are springing up in many hitherto unknown villages. There is no kind of a chance for a loafer in Maine." There is no calamity in this condition of affairs. Everything seems to conspire against the attempt to induce this country to adopt free trade on the ground that protection is "paralyzing"

Changing Its Tune.

its industries.

New York Press Before the Rhode Island After: The next President The next President ought to be a Democrat.

IS THE DUTY OF THE STATES

Federal Authorities Cannot Prevent Lynchings Under the Present Laws.

The President Tells Colored Men He Will Assist in Working Up Sentiment Against This Increasing Class of Crimes in the South.

NOT IN HIS POWER.

The President Tells Colored Men He Cannot

Prevent Lynching in the South. WASHINGTON, April 21 .- The New York delegation of colored men sent to Washington to memorialize the President in regard to the outrages perpetrated upon the negroes of the South arrived here this

morning, at 8 o'clock, and were entertained at breakfast by Hon. Frederick Douglass and Mr. William E. Matthews. The delegation was introduced to President Harrison at 10 o'clock by the Hon. J. R. Lynch, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. Dr. Wm. B. Derrick, of New York city, stated the purpose of the delegation to the President and presented the resolutions which were adopted at a recent mass-meeting at Cooper

In reply President Harrison explained to the gentleman just how far he could exercise his authority under the Constitution, stating very clearly the difference between State and federal authority in regard to crimes committed in any particular State. The New Orleans lynching matter was taken as an example. The federal government, he said, clearly had the right to provide for the protection of the Italian subjects, as that was a matter of treaty rights, but it has not been done; no legislation has been enacted; and neither the federal courts nor the President could interfere, even in that case, Mr. Harrison advised the delegation to collect in detail the facts concerning the lynchings in the South for a year and present them to him and to the public press, and said that upon these facts he would assist as far as be could in creating a public sentiment against lawless methods of punishment in the South. While willing to do everything he could in behalf of all of the citizens of | consequences. Bartlett went to ask Robthe country, he explained clearly how any inson to leave Yokohama. The interview ity by him would do more harm than good. The delegation was very much pleased with the President's speech and attitude.

A DEMOCRAT'S COMPLAINT.

Was "Fired" from the Pension Office for Partisan Reasons, but Was Reinstated. WASHINGTON, April 21.-Joseph B. Greenwell, a clerk in the Board of Pension Appeals, and formerly a clerk in another bureau, testified that his connection with the Pension Office had been severed in 1890. The charge brought against him was that he was a Democrat, and he offered to furnish evidence that Democrats were not receiving their proper share of promotion. Commissioner Raum would not give him a hearing, but Secretary Noble did. The Secretary treated him very courteously, and said that he did not suppose that it was a felony to be a Democrat. He said he would look into the matter. The result

was that witness was reinstated.
L. D. Landon, an assistant chief of the record division when Major Barker was chief, testified that Mrs. Caddie L. Wright had spoken to him of the conduct toward her of William T. Ford. She expressed fear that Ford might use his official position against her, as she was in the office on probation. Witness had spoken to his chief about Mrs. Wright's complaint. was witness's opinion that Mrs. Wright did not want to testify before the committee in relation of Ford's conduct. The published statement of Ford's conduct with respect to Mrs. Wright agreed substantially with what she had told him. Witness had loaned money to both Major Barker and Mr. Ford. Representative Harter, of Ohio, took the

stand voluntarily and said that he never had any arrangement or understanding with anybody by which, directly or indi rectly, he was to receive one penny for his influence as a member of the House. Capt. C. C. Cole, United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, testified that Assistant Secretary Chandler gave him the names of two or three persons who could give information as to offers made by Green B. Raum. jr., to procure positions for a money consideration. The civil-service commission and the Department of Justice also called his attention to the case, but he had been unable to get tangible evidence to present to the grand jury.

UNJUST AND UNMANLY.

Senator Sherman's View of the Proposal Bar Our Doors Against All Chinese. WASHINGTON, April 21.- In the Senate to day the House bill to prohibit absolutely the coming of Chinese into the United States was taken up for consideration. Mr. Chandler moved to amend it by making the term of exclusion fifteen years instead of ten years. The bill was strongly favored by Mr. Dolph and Mr. Felton and opposed by Mr. Sherman. Mr. Frye read a telegram from C. P. Huntington, which went to show that the United States would lose heavily in a business way if the Geary bill

In his speech Mr. Sherman said that a bill which prohibited four hundred millions of people from landing on our shores for any purpose under penalty of being sent to prison five years, was little more than a barbarous decree, only to be justified by circumstances which did not now exist. The passage of such an act would inevitably break off diplomatic relations with China, and what would become of our commerce with that country? We should once more be compeiled to obtain our tea and other Chinese products through British ports, and Vancouver might soon rival San Francisco. And what would become of the thousands of American citizens in China? These considerations should cause Senators to pause a little before they entered a maelstrom, the effect of which might pass all their comprehensions. When Congress was urged to repeal a treaty the reasons must be apparent, or the general judgment of all the nations of the world would denounce the United States for its action. It would be uninst, unmanly and un-American for us to violate and break down our treaties with China without stronger reasons than

we had to-day. The Fort Wayne Bid Was the Lowest,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 21.-Twelve bids were opened yesterday at the Treasury Department for the superstructure of the federal building at Lafayette, the lowest of which was that of Boscher & Mareling. of Fort Wayne, at \$47,702; to be built either of limestone or sandstone, and to be finished by Jan. 1, 1833. The contract was to-day awarded to that firm. The bid is considered very favorable to the government. The appropriation for site and building was \$50,000.

General Notes, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 21 .- H. S. Lord, of Fort Wayne, and T. M. Miller, of Evans-

F. L. Shafer, of Indianapolis, is at the Among the bills passed by the Senate today were: Senate bill for the appointment of consuls to the Congo Free State: to amend the laws relating to purchase of

ville, are at the Randall.

and contracts for supplies. The House to-day spent the day in discussing the Noves-Rockwell election case. The President to-day nominated Nathan O. Murphy, of Arizona, to be Governor of Arizona, vice John N. Irwin, resigned. The statement was made at the executive mansion that the President has not yet determined upon a successor to Justice Bradley on the Supreme Court bench.

Failed to Make Terms with the Sugar Trust, NEW YORK, April 21.-The wholesale grocers from various States and the managers of the sugar-refiners' combination have been in conference in this city this week. The chief discussion was not particularly on the advisability of requesting Thomas the extension of the rebate system. It Crook.

seemed to be the general impression that arrangements could easily be made with the trust. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Sugar Trust and obtain the best terms possible. The Sugar Trust people would not agree to extend the rebate avetem, in operation in New York and vicini ty and in certain parts of New England, and they decline to consider at all a rebate of & cent per pound.

THE YOKOHAMA SCANDAL

Robinson's Conduct Towards Mrs. Hethering ton-Commander Bartlett's Evidence.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 21 .- By mail, from Japan, come details of the defense submitted in the trial of Lieutenant Hetherington before the United States consular court in Yokohama, but the case had not yet been concluded at the date of the steamer's sailing. Evidence was produced to show that Mrs. Hetherington was introduced to Robinson in October last at the Grand Hotel at Yokohama. Robinson previously had been very frequently at the hotel for dinner. Notes had passed by regular hotel messengers from Mrs. Hetherington to Robinson in November, but there was no secrecy about them. Hetherington returned from a cruise in December, and, owing to what he had learned of Robinson's conduct toward his wife in his absence, he went to Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Commander Bartlett, in a state of great excitement, telling her to take charge of his child as he considered his wife not the proper person to have it. He agreed to live with his wife on account of his child. On Jan. 23, at a ball, Robinson took up Mrs. Hetherington's dance card and wrote on it, and shortly afterwards left the ball-room alone. It was also shown that he entered the hotel by the back door that night and went to Mrs. Hetherington's room. The evidence of Commander Bartlett showed that Hetherington made a confidant of him and on the same day that he

asked Mrs. Bartlett to take charge of his child he told Bartlett that he wanted to horse-whip Robinson. Bartlett said he would not allow such a scandal and Hetherington agreed that if Robinson left Yokohama he would be satisfied, but if he would not go be would have to take the was going to leave on Jan. 20, and had made arrangements to sell out on Mrs. Hetherington's account and had even refused to attend a ball because Mrs. Hetherington would be there. said Mrs. Hetherington was trying to "set her cap" for him and was continually writing notes. This enraged Commander Bartlett, who severely scored Robinson for trying to fix the blame for his misdoings on the woman. "For the first time I lost my temper," continued Bartlett. "I called him a d-d coward. It was very trying. and I continued: 'D-B you, you scoundre and villain, if I had Hetherington's place I would have put a builet through your head at sight.' I do not usually speak in that way. None of my officers ever heard me swear. He turned to me and said: 'I believe Hetherington is justified in his conduct; I deserve shooting; I deserve any thing; I have been expecting Lieutenant Hetherington to shoot me.' I said: 'I will not allow any shooting here, or any horsewhipping if you behave yourself, but if you misbehave again, then I shall be present and see you horse-whipped.' I said that it was my belief that instead of the woman setting her cap at him he had deliberately laid plans; he had met her to ruin her. Robinson promised not to attend any ball or dinner to which Mrs. Hetherington was invited and if by chance he met her to feign illness and leave; but at that time Bartlett learned Robinson had made arrangements to follow Mrs. Hetherington should her husband take her with

The evidence showed many acts on the part of Robinson tending to compromise Mrs. Hetherington in spite of his promises to pay her no more attentions; he had spoken sneeringly of her to his friends and said she was forcing her attentions on him. He also showed her letters to his friends. it was also shown that during this time Robinson continued sending many letters to Mrs. Hetherington which she refused to accept from the messenger. Other witnesses testified to the scensed being in a highly excited state for several days before the shooting.

CALIFORNIA SHAKEN AGAIN.

Earthquakes Now of Daily Occurrence in th Golden State-No Great Damage.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—There was recurrence of an earthquake wave in the central portion of the State this forenoon, which was perceptible in this city, and was noticeable as far east as Reno, Nev., Telegraphic reports show that it was felt as far north as Red Bluff and in the San Joaquin valley south. The shock was not as severe as that of Monday night and the only damage of any consequence reported was to buildings in the towns of Winters, Woodland, Dixon and Vacaville, which had been weaked by Monday night's shock. The shock was sharper at Sacramento than any previous one. The shock was only felt at Vacaville, but at Woodland several brick walls fell down. At Dixon and Davisville sevbrick buildings, which had been injured on Monday, also fell. A survey of the damages at six towns in the Vaca and Sacramento valleys show that the buildings injured were of frail character, the construction of which would not have been permitted in any city with building regulations, and a number of which would have collapsed in the event of a severe storm of any character. In this city and Sacramento the shock was not noticeable in strong business blocks, nor in the Mission churches, many of which are over one bundred years old. The only personal injury reported is that of a workman at Dixon, who was struck by a portion of a falling wall. Some damage was reported at the small town of Esparto, but this may grow out of the fact that the telegraph wire is down. Governor Markham offered to send tents to the people at Winters whose houses were

A dispatch this evening from Sacramento says: "The State Capitol rocked wildly and the inmates were panic-stricken. Several of the large pieces of statuary on top of the building were thrown to the ground with such force that they were broken. Books in the State Library were thrown from the shelving to the floor.' The public schools at Auburn were closed this morning until May 9 on account of the earthquake scare. The shock at Grassvalley was very violent and everybody fled into the streets. Several brick buildings were cracked.

Advices from Esparto to-night report that the earthquake shock was of shorter duration but much severer than that of Tuesday. A brick building occupied by A. M Schulte, blacksmith, collapsed, and his son George was buried in the ruins. He was rescued, but his left leg is fractured below the knee, and his lower jaw is broken. He is in a very critical condition. Levy & Schwab's general merchandise store is a wreck. Mrs. Davidson was in the store at the time of the shock, and in attempting to make her escape was struck by falling bricks and severely bruised about the head and face. The east and west walls of Barnes's Hotel are in ruins, and it is doubtful if the other walls can be saved. There is not a chimney left standing in the town. Another slight shock occurred at 7:15 this evening. Shocks this evening are also reported from a number of other places in the northern part of the State, and also from Carson, Nev., but no damage is re-

ported. Two Drawn Chess Games.

NEW YORK, April 21.-Lipschutz and Showalter played their second chess game to-day. The former opened with a queen's gambit, in the course of which he succeeded in insolating the advance Qs. Showalter, however, managed to equalize matters, so the game was declared a draw on the thirty-sixth move. By mutual consent the first game, which stood adjourned from yesterday, was likewise declared a draw.

Suicide of a Physician. DAYTON, O., April 21 .- Dr. Albert H. Gable, a physician who has been addicted to the opium habit, committed suicide by shooting at 6 o'clock this evening. He was Thomas Ster, sister of the late Gen, Georg

PALACIO'S TROOPS BEATEN

Sanguinary Battles in Venezuela in Which the Rebels Were Victorious.

The President's Soldiers Put to Flight-Many Killed and Wounded on Both Sides-Numerous Desertions from the Defeated Army.

NEW YORK, April 21 .- The Herald's correspondent at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, sends the following to his paper: "This picturesque seaport is in a terrible state of excitement over the utter rout of the government troops on April 14. At sundown on that date Palacio's army made its final and futile attempt to dislodge a force of insurgents under command of General Mora, who were intercepted at a spot just beyond Opolitio. Twice the government soldiers had attacked the enemy and failed to drive it from its position. Discouraged over their ill success, Palacio's troops showed signs of panic, but under appeals of their leader they rallied and again charged the foe. The encounter was brief, but furious. They were defeated all along the line, and, turning, fled in every direction. The insurgents followed in hot pursuit, and did not abandon it until the terror-stricken government troops were well on the road to this town. There were many dead, dying and wounded left on the battle-field. Some of them were rebels, but the larger number were followers of l'alacio. The government soldiers did not stop to carry their dead and injured from the scene of their rout, but struggled into Puerto Cabello, startling the whole town with their story of complete defeat. The excitement their presence caused was fearful. A train arrived the next morning bearing twelve dead soldiers from the field of battle. Nothing definite could be learned as to the exact number of those slain, but it is officially announced that the government loss one-third of its force in the encounter. Of this loss by far the greater portion was caused by desertions. As soon as Palacio's men saw that they were overcome many of

to the enemy. "The news of the battle's result sprung terror throughout the city. It was almost immediately followed by a general conscription order. The town has some nine thousand inhabitants. Every able-bodied man among them has been forced into military service. No one has been allowed to escape duty. The ships, warehouses, mole wharves, customs house, postoffice and manufactories have been visited, and every cierk, drayman, dock laborer, and stevedore compelled to quit work at once and enter himself into the ranks of Palacio's army. The stores have all been closed, there being no one to conduct the business. The public gardens are deserted. Women kept within doors, not daring to venture out. The government immediately being notified of the defeat of its troops ordered detachments from all points to this town, It is not thought that General Mora will

attack Puerto Cabello at present. "A courier has just arrived here from Trubilo with further details of the hard fighting on the last three days of March between 1.100 msurgents under General Aranjo and the government troops, commanded by Generals Castro, Gonzales, Fernandez and Mendez. The battle was fought at Torupin de Colon, in the department of Tochira. Aranjo's loss was heavy. After his repulse he continued his march eastward. Aranjo was said to be resorting to forced marching to join General Crespo. It is most difficult to get any news by teles graph or cable out of Venezuela. The federalists and nationalists have alternately cut the wires in a dozen different places. The telegraph offices beyond Acarigua are all abandoned. I am informed by prominent Crespoists that the rebel chieftain will not advance upon Caracas until the receipt of further arms

from the coast. "Governor Illas, of Zamora, on April 16 officially denounced Palacio as a tyrant usurper and dictator, and proclaimed the sovereignity of the state. He also issued a call for volunteers to defend Zamora and aid Crespo in putting Palacio out of Venezuela. Six hundred infantry and five companies of cavalry that same night left Guanare for the frontier. They expected to unite en route with other revolutionists from the state of Lara. The combined forces were then to join Crespo's army in the fields of Carabobo. General Alexandro Yobia, in charge of government headquarters in this state, dispatched a strong force of infantry under General Polanco to repulse the enemy. When Polanco reached Timaco he learned that the revolutionists from Zamora and Lara had effected a union under the leadership of General Manseno, one of Crespo's chiefs. Manseno, is is further ascertained, had captured the towns of Araure and Acarigua, a few leagues to the southwest of Tomaco. Polanco pressed on, and after an all-night, march, came up with the revolutionists at

sunrise on April 7. "General Manseno had five thousand men under his command. The battle was hercely fought, with great loss of life on both sides. The revolutionists made the attack and forced the fighting. Palacio's men forced the insurgents to fall back toward Acarigua. The revolutionists were reinforced during the night of April 7 by 500 borsemen from the north. At noon, on April 8, the nationalists renewed their attack with a force thinned down to half what it was in the encounter on the previous day. General Manseno succeeded in cutting through their ranks and pressed forward. He retook Araure and made a forced march upon Tinaquila. He was joined there by a reinforcement of three hundred cavalry from Miralda and camped within three leauges of Valencia. During the night he received supplies of arms and funds from sympathizers in Valencia, and on April 9 marched east to join General Crespo, who is to the south of Lake Val-

Palacio's Side of the Story.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senor Bolet Peraza, the Venezuelan minister at Washington, to-day received the following cable dispatch from his government, dated Cara-

cas, April 21: The states of Los Andes and Zamora have subnitted to the government. Crespo is fleeing. There is only one guerrilla left in Carabobo, Deny the false news published with the purp se of deceiving commerce and to get arms and PALACIO, President.

The Senate Character-Wreckers.

Philadelphia Inquirer. It is true, as Mr. Watterson says, that the action of the Senate assails to some extent the entire journalistic profession. But this is not its most serious fault. In every light in which it has so far appeared it has stood forth as an outrage upon popular righte, and hence an outrage on the people. Under the shadow of the law-making Capitol a precedent has been established which cannot be justified on any legal grounds. The result brands a man with dishonor, and turns him adrift without the power of appeal. If this is not characterwrecking there has never been a case of it in any country or at any time. Is the Senate willing to go on record as having per-

petrated such a deed! Hoosier Democratic Timber Scarce.

New York Advertiser. Congressman Holman has been suggested as a candidate for Governor of Indiana. which goes to show how extremely scarce Democratic timber is in the Hoosier state this year. Inasmuch as the suggestion of Mr. Holman to be the gubernatorial candidate carries with it a proposition to pay his campaign expenses for him, it is likely that the great statesman will view it with lavor, if not positive pleasure. But it is well that the committee on expenses should know just what it is undertaking. When Mr. Holman obtains his victuals and drink free, he does not care for expenses himself, but he is going to make a hole in the cam-paign fund which might be mistaken for

the Hoosae tunnel. Should Give Isaac Hope.

Atlanta Constitution. It is absolutely certain that Mr. Cleveland will not be nominated. It is doubtful if he can secure a majority, much less twothirds of the national convention in his favor. It is absolutely certain that Hill's chances were never brighter than they are to-day. The doubtful States will name unmarried and a protege of the late Mrs. | the candidate. Should it be some other man than Hill, it will be one on whom all the factions of the party can unite.